

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

R. C. Chambers, President.
Heber J. Grant, Vice-President.
Richard W. Young, Manager.

OFFICE, THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY, PER MONTH \$5.00
Daily, six months \$25.00
Daily, per year \$45.00
Semi-Weekly, per year \$25.00
Sunday, per year \$10.00

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NEW YORK OFFICE—E. Kats, 136 and 137 World building.

WASHINGTON BUREAU—1425 New York Avenue, N. W.

CORRESPONDENTS—Frank L. Smith and Trust company building, W. L. Watts, manager.

Address all remittances to HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

Silver, 67 1/2.
Lead, \$2.00; exchange, \$3.17 1/2.
Copper, brokers', \$10; exchange, \$10.75 @ 11.00.

SOME SUNDAY FEATURES

A FEW OF MANY!

"THE MOTHER OF FIVE."

A short story by Bret Harte.

WHITNEY'S WIT AND ECCENTRICITIES.

Anecdotes and description of the man whom Dr. Maurer satirized in "Tribby," and had to apologize to.

GRANT AS A COLONEL.

Reminiscences by the chaplain of Grant's own regiment.

A SCHOOL OF HYPNOTISM.

A little English doctor who professes to teach the magnetic art.

THE ETERNAL FEMINE.

Some awkward experiences of an American girl in Paris.

FEBRUARY PROCKS.

Matters of interest to the fair sex generally.

DIMINUTORY RUBY MINING.

Three times far for a stock that has never made a dividend.

A LIFE OF PERIL.

Arduous work of Uncle Sam's coast guards.

ALL THESE AND MANY OTHERS

—IN—

THE SUNDAY HERALD,

GET IT!

Congress is very anxious to seal the doom of the seals.

Mary Yellin takes all her texts from the Woman's Bible. She refuses to use any other.

They are having zero weather in the east while here in Utah we are having April days.

That \$40 a plate dinner to Croker was for the purpose of dividing the loaves and fishes.

At last the Chicago tailors have struck. They have been on needles and pins for a long time.

The legislature seems much better fitted for creating offices than for devising ways and means for raising revenue.

What Chicago needs is not so much the Bible in the public schools as its precepts in the hearts of its city officials.

Sunday laws are so strictly enforced in New York that a man can neither get a shave nor read "The Barber of Seville."

No Rontgen ray will be able to penetrate the financial plank in the Republican platform and tell what is really behind it.

It is perfectly plain that Mr. Cleveland either does not know his own mind or that of the public on the third term question.

Thus far the Whitney presidential boom has been confined to the Sunny South. It is a good place to rear a delicate child.

Miss Martha Elvira Stone has been postmistress at North Oxford, Mass., forty years last Sunday. She is not a new woman.

Spain claims to have under arms in Cuba 200,000 regulars and volunteers. They appear to be under the control of the Cubans.

It is to be hoped that the gentlemen who were at the Morton harmony dinner will not find themselves in the soup eventually.

Tom Platt tells Morton that he will sing him the songs of Araby. But Mr. Morton will pay the fiddler, or rather singer in this case.

Experiments have proved that in photographing the brain by the Rontgen process the rays go in at one ear and X-it at the other.

As yet the mayor has not filed his charges against the fire chief. His honor gives the word "immediate," a wonderfully broad construction.

"It is a lucky thing for this country that it has a Republican house as a bulwark against the financial heresies of an anti-Republican senate," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Otherwise the Republican house can be depended upon to vote against free coinage every time.

THE TIME TO ACT.

It is to be hoped that one of the great political parties will declare openly for the independent free coinage of silver and that the other will declare itself for the gold standard alone. There will be no permanent prosperity until this question can be settled and settled right. We believe the final result must be the free coinage of both gold and silver, with full and honest use of both coins under the law.

The remark is from the Cleveland Plain Dealer; and with it The Herald heartily concurs. The day of compromise is past. It is true that both gold men and silver men ceased to speak with forked tongues. Let single standard men have the courage of their convictions; and declare without equivocation for gold alone as money of final redemption. Let silver men have the courage of their convictions and declare their fixed purpose to establish bimetalism as the monetary system for the United States. For either to dally longer with this question is to trifle with the people. To allow the politicians to shroud the issue with words that darken knowledge and mystify the people will be contemptible. For the people longer to allow themselves to be mocked with platform declarations that are janus-faced, and whose mouths may speak different and contradictory things, that promise a gold standard to the east and bimetalism to the west should be repudiated with the scorn becoming sovereigns who have been insulted beyond bearing by their servants. The time has come for the parties to be honest. The day has come when this question should be submitted to the people in such form that they can pronounce a final judgment upon it.

The Herald has urged that silver Democrats send men to the party's national convention who will insist upon a re-affirmation of the Democratic faith as held by the fathers of the party. If such a declaration cannot be secured in connection with our eastern brethren; then those who do favor the primitive Democratic faith will be entirely justified in withdrawing from that convention and once more affirming the pure gospel of Democracy to the standard of which the people may gather in maintenance of sound political principles, including that of bimetalism.

Let there be no wavering on the part of Democrats. Let the people instruct the delegates, let the delegates be true to the people, and make a bold, manly fight in convention for Democracy in which, when undecided, the rights of the people are reflected. Falling in the convention let the single gold standard heretics know that we have reached a point where revolution in the party is justifiable and we mean to resort to revolution. There has been enough trifling with the silver question.

IT BELONGS TO AMERICANS.

How difficult a thing is originality! It is as rare as genius. Perhaps it is so for the reason that it is chiefly originality that makes a genius. Originality is as difficult as creation. Perhaps it is so for the reason that the quality of originality in the mind is after a fashion the power of creation.

These reflections were suggested by an article in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly by Jesse W. Weik on Some Traces of Lincoln's Eloquence, in which the writer unquestionably traces to another source than Lincoln's mind the famous expression found in his Gettysburg speech—"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Mr. Weik points out the fact that Lincoln was not a great reader of books; that up to the time of his election to the presidency his library was a very scant one, even if he can be said to have had one at all. Up to that time he had relied chiefly upon the library of his law partner, Mr. Herndon, who gave him not only access to his library, but also supplied him with papers and magazines. Mr. Herndon kept up an active correspondence with Theodore Parker, the radical Boston preacher—radical above all things on the question of slavery—and Mr. Parker kept Herndon well supplied with his public sermons and speeches against slavery. "These stirring religious and oftentimes violent political appeals," says Weik, "Herndon in many cases turned over to Lincoln, who would fold them up and carry them away in his pocket." Then follows this interesting narrative:

Several years ago, while in Springfield, Mr. Herndon and I were engaged one afternoon in an examination and inventory of the papers and personal belongings of the late law firm of Lincoln & Herndon. "Booth's fatal bullet," in Mr. Herndon's language, had dissolved the partnership, and the junior member of the firm, having removed to his farm in the country, was preparing to retire from the active practice of law. Hidden in a recess or depression on the top of the old wooden bookcase was a small pasteboard box, which, judging from the deposit of dust which covered it, must have lain unnoticed and undisturbed for many years. In it were found sundry letters and papers tied up in bundles. Evidently the collection belonged to Mr. Lincoln himself, for on the top of one package, which besides letters contained cancelled checks, notes, newspapers, and a little of everything, was a slip of paper bearing the signature of Mr. Herndon.

One entitled "The Relation of Slavery to a Republican Form of Government," was a speech delivered at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May 26, 1858. On page 5 occurs the following sentence:

"The All-Mighty Power: government over all, by all, and for the sake of all." This evidently had arrested Mr. Lincoln's attention, for around it with his pencil he had drawn parenthesis lines—a mark of his approval, apparently, should the document fall into any one else's hands. The second pamphlet, entitled "Effect of Slavery on the American People," was a sermon delivered at the Music Hall, Boston, July 4, 1858. On page 5 Mr. Lincoln had marked this:

"Direct Self-government over all the people, for all the people, by all the people."

And again on page 11: "Slavery is in flagrant violation of the institutions of America—Direct Government—over all the people, by all the people."

Admitting this testimony to be true, there can be no question but that the famous Gettysburg expression—"government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—was not original with Mr. Lincoln, but he obtained it

from the sources indicated by Mr. Weik.

The originality of the expression, however, is of small account. Mr. Lincoln was doubtless utterly indifferent about the originality of the phrases. He accepted the principle—the doctrine—of which they are but the sign, and had so thought of it, so loved it, that it was his who ever was the first to give it voice. There are some things which belong to no one man, they are created by a race, a people, a nation. There are expressions which grow into existence, no one knows how, but they embody the prevailing thought of an epoch, or of a nation. Such is this expression—"a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Such was the Declaration of Independence; such also the Monroe Doctrine. These things are not born of one man; they are created by a people, and they belong to them. A Jefferson, a Monroe, a Parker, may write them down; a Lincoln, or an Olney, and ten thousand others may repeat them, but they belong to the people, nevertheless, whose heart throes and fierce struggle gave them birth. This particular expression, "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," belongs to Americans without distinction of party.

FOR BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT.

Everywhere the sentiment appears to be growing in favor of non-partisan control of municipal governments. The determination to take the city government out of party politics seems to have taken deep root in the minds of the good people of Chicago. In the course of an address published by a number of citizens in Chicago seeking to reform affairs municipal, it was said:

"We believe that if the people of this city are as earnest now as were the people of the American revolution to secure self-government it can be had in this city. We believe that the great mass of our citizens and voters desire honest, efficient and economical local government. We believe that while in national and perhaps state politics, government through political parties is essential and wise, yet we believe that where either political party shall fail in presenting proper candidates for the local offices the people themselves of such locality have an inherent right to protect themselves by selecting proper officers to represent them in such local government."

The better class of citizens of Chicago have determined to secure a higher class of men for the city council, and for that purpose have organized a committee of 100, composed of two members from each political ward, and thirty-two members at large. It is said that the committee is thoroughly representative of the people, including in the membership working men and also professional and business men. The plan is to watch closely the party conventions, and if they do not put up suitable men for the city council, then the committee will nominate suitable men, and appeal to the people to support them.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, observing the efforts being made to secure better municipal government in Chicago, says:

"The time is at hand when the people of Cleveland must insist upon the nomination of men of ability and character to serve in the city council. They may well follow the example of the citizens of Chicago and give the politicians to understand that party ties will not bind citizens to vote for candidates who have neither the honesty nor the ability to occupy positions of trust and honor."

And so the demand for better municipal government—for non-partisan city government, grows apace, and ultimately the necessity for it will become so generally recognized that it will materialize in practice. Speed the day.

In the communication of the Cache Valley Agricultural society to the legislature in respect to the land bill, presented the other day by Mr. Bernhisel, a member from Cache county, it was recommended that a "practical farmer" be added to the board in each county where public lands are located to assist in the appraisal of said lands. We are of opinion that such an addition to the land commission is not at all necessary. If care is taken in the appointment of efficient men on the board of land commissioners, they will be able to appraise the land as justly without the aid of the "practical farmer" in each county as with him. It does not follow that because a man is a "practical farmer" that he will know more about the just price of land than the regular members of the commission will. A man may be a "practical farmer" and yet on the broad question as appraising the state lands with reference to being just to the educational institutions, the support of which the lands were donated by the general government, he may have very narrow and contracted ideas. The commissioners in every locality will make careful investigation into the value of lands, citizens settled on school lands will doubtless have full opportunity to represent their respective cases, and taking it for granted that only first rate men will be appointed on the land board, there can be no danger of injustice being done the settlers on school lands, at least no danger that a "practical farmer" could avert.

LET ALL ORDINANCES BE ENFORCED.

The excitement that pervaded the town a week or so ago over municipal affairs has subsided, and there is no reason now why the enforcement of the city ordinances cannot be discussed calmly and without causing any ill feelings anywhere.

That all the city ordinances should be enforced goes without saying. If there are any which do not meet with public approval let them be repealed. But such lack of public approval does not mean the vociferous opposition of this or that particular class. An ordinance not enforced is far more of a detriment to the good order and well being of the city than the absence of the ordinance could be. One class of ordinances should not be rigidly enforced and no attempt made to enforce others. In every city there are certain crimes that are far worse than others and are harder to suppress or control. There are times when strenuous and unusual efforts are made to suppress them. These are followed by periods during which little effort is made to suppress them. The error is in singling out a particular class of crimes for suppression to the neglect of others. Not the spasmodic effort, no matter how great

or how successful for a time, but the continued, persistent every day effort to make law breakers obey the law is the one that wins in the end. No one can hope to extirpate crime; all that is to be expected is that it shall be reduced to the minimum. And it is the steady enforcement of the law that brings this about. This is what the law abiding people of this city ask of the authorities; no more, no less.

While this is easily susceptible of accomplishment, it will not be accomplished unless there is perfect harmony of action on the part of those charged with the enforcement of the law. Ever since the new administration came in there has been a lack of this harmony. Petty spites and personal jealousies have controlled the public officials in their actions while the public welfare has been a matter of secondary consideration, if of any consideration at all. The city authorities do not seem to realize that instead of the people caring anything about these personal matters they are absolutely disgusted with them. Nor do the people care for the politics of any city official or employee. All they ask is an honest and economical city government and an enforcement of all ordinances at all times. Surely they have the right to ask this; surely it is the duty of the city officials to give it to them.

The Denver Republican in its issue of the 18th inst. says:

The protectionist Republicans in the eastern states may as well understand now as at any future time that no high tariff legislation can be enacted until they first aid in the reopening of our ports to the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the cooperation of any foreign country. The Republicans of the west are as firm believers in the policy of protection as their eastern brethren, but they also know that bimetalism is the more important policy of the two, and until it is secured they will withhold their support from all protective tariff bills in congress.

That doubtless states the position of Colorado's Republican senators, and especially the position of Senator Teller. It may also state the conclusions arrived at by Senators Mantel and Carter, of Montana, and Dubois, of Idaho, but the Republican must not include the Utah senators in the list of western senators who have determined to have free coinage for silver before granting more protection to the west. Mr. Brown by his vote and Mr. Cannon by being paired on the recent tariff bill vote proved that the first was an after-thought-bimetallist; and the other a 1898-bimetallist. Mr. Cannon don't want the issue referred to by the Republican made on the present tariff bill. Mr. Cannon wants to wait until the general tariff bill comes up in 1898, then he is willing to devote himself to that cause!

SENATOR CARTER WILL EXPLAIN.

In the senate Wednesday Senator Carter offered a resolution to recommit the tariff bill to the finance committee for further consideration. A Senator Carter was one of the four Republican senators who voted against taking up the tariff bill, his action naturally caused much comment. He announced that he would ask to take it up Monday, when he would address the senate upon it. This announcement, it is stated, was accepted as foreshadowing a statement of the attitude and purposes of the silver senators who voted against considering the tariff bill.

When that vote was taken it was the impression in the west that Messrs. Carter, Dubois, Mantel and Teller would make free coinage a sine qua non to all tariff legislation; that they would stand by it and the great interests of the west through thick and thin. Will they do it? Will the Republican senators who signed the Wharton Barker agreement adhere to it no matter what the consequences to them personally may be, or the effect of such a course upon their party? These are the important questions to be answered, but no one can answer them but the senators personally. The desire of the people of the west to know how they will be answered makes them very anxious to hear what Senator Carter will say Monday. When he speaks he will speak for all. Moreover, it cannot be forgotten that he is the chairman of the Republican party, and is presumably more familiar with its policy than any one else. This will give an added interest to what he may say. That he will speak for his western colleagues there is no doubt; that he will also speak for his party there is scarcely less doubt. It means, we believe, either the announcement of a split in the party on the silver question, or of a healing of all differences by mutual compromises. And we cannot but think it means the latter. There are no better partisans than Republicans, and with them it is ever party before principle. However strong the convictions of the western Republican senators may be in favor of free silver, we do not doubt that silver will be sacrificed by them if party expediency requires it, and who can doubt that it will demand it when the vote in the house the other day on the silver substitute is considered? That vote represented the sentiment of the party on the silver question.

Senator Carter's resolution to recommit the tariff bill to the finance committee already shows that a crisis has been reached. His speech Monday will be one of the most important that has been delivered in the senate during the present session.

"There are too many measures before the legislature intended to protect labor in various ways. It is a good thing to protect the weak against the strong, but there is such a thing as carrying matters too far. Capitalists have some rights, and employers are citizens, and our legislators should remember that they represent the whole people, and should give none an undue advantage over others," says the Mantel Sentinel. It is true, and it is to be feared that the real interest of the laboring classes has not always been the prime motive in introducing these measures.

It begins to look as though J. Pierpont Morgan would get at least \$50,000,000 of the "popular" loan. If he gets more the loan won't even be half popular.

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SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Mr. McKinley's advocacy of reciprocity comes rather late in the game. It will be recalled that the late Mr. Blaine had to smash a new hat and resort to other vigorous means to force reciprocity into Mr. McKinley's one-idea tariff bill.—New York Journal.

Among the politicians just now there seems to be prevalent an unlimited amount of "harmony." And it is all so sincere, so fervently sincere, that but for the labels one might almost mistake the feeling for hatred.—New York Times.

Mr. Porter's McKinley bureau goes out a fine story about how ex-Governor McKinley put aside presidential nominations twice, but the story goes out of line with the facts. McKinley was not in danger of nomination on either occasion in 1892 he believed he had a chance, and he moved to nominate Harrison by acclamation only after his chance had gone glimmering.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Governor Morton seems to be engaged in a desperate effort to reach the hearts of the New York Republicans via their stomachs.—Chicago Times Herald.

Andrew Carnegie and Joseph Wharton, the armor-plate manufacturers, say that there is no money in the business when they are compelled to sell the plate at \$50 a ton—but they are still willing to sell at that price just to accommodate the people.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Tillman and Talbert are causing a good many people to regret that South Carolina did not succeed in getting out of the Union.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

EX-PRESIDENTS' FAMILIES.

The problem, "What shall we do with our ex-presidents?" is not nearly so important as "What shall we do with the families of our ex-presidents?" for of late years the ex-presidents have taken care of themselves, or have been cared for by their friends, but this kindness has not been extended always to the families. And the son of a president of the United States is handicapped for life. "My greatest misfortune is that I am the son of the president," said the child of a chief executive.

President's wives have been cared for by congress. Penions of \$3,000 a year have been granted to five of them—Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Garfield. Mrs. Grant is comparatively rich, the result of the success of her husband's memoirs, and Mrs. Garfield has a very comfortable fortune, contributed by some rich friends of her husband.

There were four sons and a daughter in the Garfield family. Their future was assured by a popular subscription taken at the time of their father's death. The \$50,000 raised for Thomas Jefferson was very small compared with the \$300,000 contributed by the people of the United States for the Garfield family. This sum is held in trust, and the income is paid to Mrs. Garfield. At her death the principal will be divided among the children. Mrs. Garfield has also a pension of \$5,000 a year from the government. One of the Garfield boys has gone into politics, and is a member of the Ohio legislature. The daughter married her father's private secretary, Stanley Brown, and lives in this city.

President Arthur left a modest fortune to his children, Allan and Nellie, when he died. President Cleveland will leave a large fortune to his little ones. Ex-President Harrison's son is in business in Terre Haute, and he is prospering. Mrs. McKee, the ex-president's other child, is married.—Washington Evening Star.

NOTABLES OF THE DAY.

PROFESSOR ROENTGEN.

Is the discoverer of the X rays, by which means inorganic bodies can be photographed.

Dr. Roentgen is a professor at the Wurzburg university in Germany.

TRIAL BY WAGER OF BATTLE.

"The most remarkable lawsuit I ever tried was in New Mexico," said a lawyer from the west. "It was a dispute concerning a mineral claim, and the evidence before the justice of the peace was decidedly conflicting. Some one had lied very systematically, and I could not make out my mind whether it was my client or the other man, but argued the case as well as I could."

"Gentlemen," said the judge, when we had concluded our speeches, "one party in interest; twelve witnesses and one lawyer on each side; the justice of this case, the truth is somewhere about the middle of it, but I don't know what to decide."

At this moment a young man whispered something to the justice, who continued: "This court will therefore take an hour's recess, at which time the case will be decided, and may the best man win."

"I was new to the ways of the country, and was surprised to see a circle drawn on the floor strip to their waists and go to fighting. In half an hour my client was the victor and court was called. The justice rendered his verdict without comment for my client. Wager of battle was an ancient form of trial, but it was the only case I ever witnessed."—Philadelphia Times.

REGGING BY IDIOM.

The following ending bit of English was lately received, in a beguiling letter from abroad, by a prominent German-American:

"You will excuse me if I take the liberty to address myself to you, my dear friend, but I find no other way, and I feel myself compelled to take my shelter to you and I hope not vainly. What is moved myself to the hardy request is the boundless love which I have to a girl, who is so very lovely and fine that it is not to say, we both, however, are very poor and have not so much money that we can marry, then my rent as clerk is so small that I find it difficult to maintain a family. If you will make two men unexpectably happy and it is yet an excellent feeling to have the fortune of two men in his own hands, so have you the great goodness and give me a contribution of dollars 200. God our Lord will bless it plentifully. Dear Sir, in case that you will refuse my request (have you the kindness and do you give me an answer over that I have my dear friend, assured against how very happy I would be by the granting of my request, I remain expecting a kind answer, my very Dear Sir, your most devoted."—New York Evening Post.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

First Fish—How are you getting along?
Second Fish—No luck at all. The man at the end of that line is a chump, or else he's as full as a goose.

First Fish—What's the trouble?
Second Fish—I took the bait off his hook an hour ago, and I've been waiting ever since for him to put some more on.—Detroit Catholic.

"Yes; I told him that it was said that kisses were much sweeter in the dark." "And he turned down the gas?" "The idiot did nothing of the kind. He just sat there like a dork, and said that if a girl were as handsome as I he thought darkness would detract from the pleasantness of the occasion. It was a very nice compliment, but there is a time to speak and a time to act."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

She—You know you would be just as happy if you didn't kiss me.
He—But do you suppose I'm selfish enough to think only of myself.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Watts—That is a pretty good story you tell, but it won't work.
Henry—What do you suppose I'm doing? I've been traveling around with it if it isn't—Indianapolis Journal.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

Ailcock's Porous Plaster

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

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There is always something unusual going on in this great store. Some time ago we placed an order for carpets, and since then prices have advanced; but not so with our carpets. That's where the unusual comes in. We are going to give our customers the advantage of our shrewdness in buying. Some people advance prices with the markets—not so with us—we watch the markets, get in when prices are low, and presto! we get our profits; you get the advantage of our shrewdness. That's why we are going to offer you for ten days only an extra choice lot of Body Brussels and Dobson's Imperial Velvets—sewed, lined and laid for \$1.00 per yard. Remember, that when this lot of carpets goes prices will advance. We do not state this on what may happen, but upon facts as exist today. Our Smyrna, Turkish and Japanese Rugs are handsomer and cheaper than ever.

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German American Insurance Co., New York.....	6,240,000
Pennsylvania Insurance Co., Philadelphia.....	4,008,774
American Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia.....	2,395,000
North British and Mercantile, England.....	46,000,000
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.....	9,562,000
Hamburg-Bremen.....	1,500,000
Williamsburg City, New York.....	1,405,537
British American Assurance Co., Toronto.....	2,000,000
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6